The People's Korea

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Both Korean, Italian Parties Stress Independence; Berlinguer-Led Mission Visits Pyongyang

A delegation of the Italian Communist Party (CPI) led by its General Secretary Enrico Berlinguer arrived in Pyongyang on April 23 by special plane for a visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea (WPK).

President Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the WPK, met the delegation at the Pyongyang International Airport.

Talks between the delegations of the WPK and the CPI were held on April 23 and 24 in a comradely and friendly atmosphere.

President Kim Il Sung, in his speech made at a banquet he arranged for the delegation on the evening of April 23, said, "Our two parties have common ideas and ideals and both of them firmly maintain independence. This is why we fully understand each other and actively support and cooperate with each other in the common cause of socialism irrespective of difference in nationality and geographical situation", calling solid and friendly relations between the two parties a model relations between communist and workers' parties.

CPI General Secretary Enrico Berlinguer fully supported the Korean people's cause for the independent reunification of the country and stressed the need for autonomy to construct the relations of mutual respect and international solidarity in the struggle for peace, progress and socialism, adding that the two parties have common points of views on the necessity of their work for advancing the process of unity of all the forces of the working class movement and of all the forces of liberation, progress and peace in the recognition of independence. (See Full Text of Speeches on Page 2)

The CPI delegation on April 24 visited Mangyongdae, birthplace of President Kim Il Sung, and inspected the Pyongyang Metro that day.

And the delegation left Pyongyang for Rome on April 25. The visit of the CPI delegation to the DPRK marked a new milestone in the histroy of development of the friendly relations between the two parties.

Talks between the WPK and the CPI delegations were held in Pyongyang on April 23, 24. Photo shows the April 24 talks. (KCNA Radiophoto)

Miners Strike:

Its Implications for Present & Future

A sweeping labor unrest characterizes the present state of affairs in south Korea. Spawned by the many years of the so-called "export-led high-growth" policy of the slain dictator Pak Jung Hi, the labor movement is shaking up as a key determinant in the political and economic course of the recession-ridden south Korea. It has profound implications for the present and future: the workers are determined to bring about democracy accompanied by economic equality by all means, including the use of force.

The late Syngman Rhee was toppled in a student-initiated uprising, while the strong man Pak Jung Hi was killed in the wake of workers-led riots. The commitment of combat troops for the suppression of the labour disputes will not produce its desired results. Rather, it will prove counterproductive and hasten the ruin of the ruling quarters.

ARMED WITH EXPLOSIVES AND 1,000 RIFLES, 4,000 COAL MINERS AND THEIR WIVES AND CHILDREN, NUMBRING SOME 3,000, BATTLE STONE-HURLING ENGAGEMENTS WITH RIOT POLICE, OCCUPY SABOK AND FINALLY HAD THEIR DEMANDS ACCEPTED BY MANAGEMENT

During eight days from April 16 to 24, south Korea's largest coal mining company, the Dongwon Consolidated Coal Mining Co., Ltd., was a scene of bloody battles of its workers with the riot police with paratroopers deployed for a possible intervention.

The scene is the city of Sabok with a population of 60,000 in Kangwon Province 160 km east of Seoul. One of the leading dailies of Japan, *The Tokyo Shimbun* reported on April 23 that the coal miners in Sabok earned 110,000 won on the average ($190). The monthly minimum cost of living for a family of five is 353,974 won ($610) according to a survey of the Federation of Korean Trade Unions (*The Dong-A Ilbo*, April 23).

Management itself confesses the lowness of the wages. The Federation of Korean Industries on March 10 announced that the wages of the south Korean workers are 24.8 percent of those of the Japanese counterparts (on the scale of 1979).

Under this circumstance, the workers demand a sharp increase in their wages. That increase is not for a better living but for their very survival.

It is not only the low wages that put the livelihood of the workers in jeopardy. Another threat is the constant possibility of dismissal. Tossup is a common practice to determine who is next to be fired.

The labor dispute developed on April 16 when the management-controlled local mining union accepted a 20 percent wage increase while the miners demanded a 42.75 percent hike.

The striking miners listed a nine-point demand which includes: (1) a 500 percent bonus, not a present 250 percent bonus, (2) a 50 percent pay increase, retroactive in January, (3) no more police intervention, (4) the resignation of all the executives of the local trade union, including its chairman, (5) the exoneration of the leaders of the strike from criminal charges, (6) the company's assumption of the responsibility for all the incidents and compensation of all the civilian casualties, and (7) a correct reporting of the struggle.

Dissatisfied with the union leadership-management outrages, the coal miners started a sit-in at the union office, when a riot police unit came in. The police authorities called the sit-in "illegal" and attempted to disperse the strikers.

The some 500 workers were indignant when police vans ran over four workers. They stormed a nearby police substation and severely dealt with its chief. They chanted slogans "The company-paid union leaders must resign" and "Police must stop interfering with the labor movement."

Appeals were made to families of the miners to join the resistance. Some 3,000 family members, including housewives and children, immediately responded by taking to the street to help the strikers, then around 4,000. Paratroops were alerted by the Seoul authorities for a possible intervention.

The striking miners and their families, armed with stones, staves and steel pipes, engaged the riot police force, overcame them, marched into the city. They attacked police offices, labor union offices and occupied the whole city where they set up barricades for imminent confrontation with the armed forces deployed by the authorities. The powder keg of the mining company and the arsenal of the local homeland defense reserave forces fell to the hands of the striking coal miners. This meant that the workers had access to explosives and some 1,000 rifles, a tremendous foe to the riot control police and army units.

On April 23, the authorities tried to appease the strikers through negotiations. The negotiations continued into the next day when the authorities accepted the nine-point demand of the workers.

RADIO PYONGYANG FORCED THE MARTIAL LAW COMMAND IN SEOUL TO LIFT THE NEWS BLACKOUT ABOUT THE MINERS STRIKE

The Asian Wall Street Journal, April 25, wrote:

"Initially, Korea's martial law censors suppressed all news reports about the incident. But late Wednesday the curb was rescinded and newspapers were allowed to publish detailed reports. This may have been partly because Radio Pyongyang already was reporting the incidnet as riots against the south Korean government. Pyongyang perhaps learned of the incident by monitoring south Korean police radio traffic."

MEANING OF THE INCIDENT ANALYSED

What must have struck the watchers of the incident is that the authorities failed to suppress the strike even by the use of force and had to accept all the demands listed by the coal miners. The Dongil Textile female workers and Y.H. wig-making women workers were all brutally attacked and rounded up by the riot police. But this time, the workers won their case, forcing the authorities to abandon their repression.

What prompted the authorities to retreat and agree to the workers' demands is their fear that another Pusan-Masan affair would be kicked off, involving the whole of south Korea in a new wave of violent anti-"government" resistance. They know that the workers uprising in the two cities caused the fall of the late strong man.

The Sabok riot struck when about 600 labor disputes are gripping south Korea. It is also true the coal miners' action emboldened other workers. For the first three months of this year, a total of 719 strikes have occurred, a seven-fold rise over the corresponding period of last year.

Another fact warrants special attention that the coal miners defied martial law, ignored the alleged threat from the north, and used force to press for their demands, even getting access to dynamite and 1,000 rifles.

The south Korean economic growth which was once publicized as "miracle" was achieved at the sacrifice of the working people. Low wages and poor working conditions sustained the late Pak Jung Hi's policy of export-first high growth.

Taking over the ruins of the Syngman Rhee dictatorship, Pak Jung Hi, while inheriting the same anti-Communist repressive policy, tried to keep the population in line and prevent the people from favoring reunification with the northern half. His recipe was to increase the GNP through the export-led high growth. This policy produced a large number of labor force, a most powerful potential force.

His policy required the extreme exploitation and oppression of the workers which reached or is now nearing the explosition point. Finding it difficult to remain oppressed, the workers, responsible for all the economic performance, began to rise.

American novelist Pearl Buck remarked to the effect that when the poor become too poor and the rich too rich, the poor well know what to do. Driven to dire destitution, the south Korean workers have begun what is to be done to end their plight. They have been awakened at long last. According to an April 5 report of the Korea Development Institute, the annual growth rate of the economy during a 1973-78 period was 9.9 percent, whereas the 10 big-business groups recorded the average growth of 28 percent. This extraordinary expansion of the *jaebol* (financial cliques) has been made possible by the preferential financial assistance from the authorities committed to the policy of high growth. In other words, these *jaebol* have prospered and expanded at the expense of the workers and the people at large.

The workers were praised as "soldiers of industry" or "export workers" when the economy was recording a high growth. Yet they were low-paid. In times of recession, they are regarded as superfluities. Nowhere there is more injustice.

It is only too natural that the workers put into this condition should rise in a struggle for their own survival. It is their inalienable legitimate right. In March alone, 20 companies requested the labor relations commission to mediate their labor disputes. The labor demands are for a drastic reduction in working hours and a 30-40 percent hike in their wages.

These facts suggest that the exploitation of the workers under the so-called Special Measures Law on National Defence could not last any longer. A choice is between open naked repression plus appeasement and drastic increases in wages and improvement of the working conditions.

Afghan Leader Greeted

President Kim Il Sung sent a message to Babrak Karmal, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and President of the Revolutionary Council and Prime Minister of the Democratic Republc of Afghanistan, greeting the second anniversary of the victory of the April Revolution in Afghanistan.

The message reads:

On the 2nd anniversary of the victory of the April Revolution in Afghanistan I warmly congratulate you and the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, the government and people of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan on behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people and on my own.

The Korean people wish the Afghan people great successes in their struggle to overcome all kinds of difficulties lying in the way of advance, safeguard the gains of the April Revolution and build a new independent society.

I take this opportunity to express my conviction that the friendly and cooperative relations formed between our two countries in the common struggle for independence against imperialism will further strengthen and develop. (KCNA)

Korea, Zimbabwe Set Up Ties

PYONGYANG, April 23 (KCNA)—A joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations and the exchange of diplomatic envoys between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Zimbabwe was signed on April 18 in Salisbury.

The joint communique said the governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Zimbabwe agreed to establish diplomatic relations and exchange diplomatic envoys at ambassadorial level between the two countries.

The joint communique was signed by Chong Jun Gi, Vice-Premier of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Simon Muzenda, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe, upon authorization by their respective governments.

US Used Agent Orange in DMZ

Newly declassified U.S. Defense Department records show that Agent Orange, the herbicide under investigation to see if it has hurt the health of U.S. soldiers who were exposed to it in Vietnam, also was sprayed in Korea, Japanese English-language paper Asahi Evening News reported on April 25.

According to the paper, the records were presented April 23 to the U.S. Veterans Administration's advisory committee on health-related effects of herbicides by a newly appointed member, Ronald W. Deyoung, chairman of the National Veterans Task Force on Agent Orange.

The Pentagon records said that the herbicide was sprayed between October 1967 and July 1969 to strip 23,607 acres of the southern boundary of the demilitarized zone of vegetation.

S. Korean Students' Struggle

19 Univs Closed, 24 Univs Stage All-Night Sit-Ins, 4 Rectors Gone, 10 More Resigning

The student drive for campus democracy is actively going on in south Korea. This year, students at five universities in Seoul broke the ice by making a joint statement calling for the dissolution of the Patriotic Student Corps which is a purely military organization set up to suppress and obliterate the student movements.

At first, students' slogans called for the dissolution of the Patriotic Student Corps and restoration of the student councils.

As the expelled students and professors came back to campuses, students began campaigns to expel university presidents, deans and professors on the KCIA payroll who had supported the *yusin* political system on their campuses.

Students took the April 14 statement of Choi Gyu Ha and the government's decision to appoint CIC commander gen. Chon Du Hwan to the post of acting director of the KCIA as an unmistakable indication of the government intention to contine the *yusin* system and curb democratic development.

This situation made students' slogans political.

It was reported that students of Seoul National University on April 22 held a rally and demonstration calling an end to martial law and condemning the government's maneuvers to revise the constitution on its own initiative.

Even professors joined in the students. On April 24, 361 professors from 14 universities made public a joint statement in which they stressed that both university professors and students should be united in order to stamp out the campus evils that have plagued universities for many years.

According to a report by the education ministry, at 12 universities, the presidents' offices were occupied by students, students at 2 universities tried to stage demonstrations outside the campus.

Because of struggles between presidents and students, 4 university presidents resigned, 10 university presidents expressed their intention to resign.

Follows a detailed list of students demands and universities and colleges as reported by the Apr. 19 Dong-A Ilbo:

UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES WHOSE STUDENTS DEMANDED RESIGNATION OF PRESIDENTS(22): Sung Kyun Kwan Univ., Chosun Univ., Chon Buk Univ., Dongduk Woman's College, General Theological College, the College of Oriental Medicine of Won Kwang Univ., Kyung Hee Univ., Keimyung Univ., Kyonggi College, Kon Kuk Univ., Hanyang Univ., Sang Ji College, Mok Won College, Chung-ang Univ., Pusan Fisheries College, Ulsan Engineering College, Hankuk Aviation College, Seoul Theological Seminary College, Korean National College of Physical Education, Dongduk Woman's College, Sejong Univ., Yudo College, Hankuk Theologial Seminar College

UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES WHOSE STUDENTS CALLED FOR RESIGNATION OF PRO-YUSIN IMCOMPETENT PROFESSORS (24): Chosun Univ., Chungnam Univ., Chung-ang Univ., Korea Univ., Keimyun Univ., Chung Buk Univ., Kyung Hee Univ., Soong Jun Univ., Korean National College of Physical Education, Kwangwoon Institute of Technology, Sang Ji College, Hanyang Univ., Samyuk College, Mok Won College, Seoul Industrial College, Chongju College, Hankuk Aviation College, Chongju College, Cheju College, Won Kwang Univ., Hankuk Theological Seminary College, Sejong Univ., Yudo College, College of Engineering of Chungnam, Univ.

UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES WHOSE STUDENTS DEMANDED RESIGNATION OF TRUSTEES AND CRITICISM OF PROFIT-MAKING MANAGEMENT FOUNDATIONS(12): Myong Ji College, Chonju College, Chung-ang Univ., Yonsei Univ., Kook Jae College, Hanyang Univ., Kon Kuk Univ., Sang Ji College, Yeungman Univ., Sejong Univ., Yudo College, Hankuk Theological Seminary College

UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES WHOSE STUDENTS DEMANDED SELF-GOVERNMENT OF THE CAMPUS, RESTORATION OF STUDENTS' COUNCILS AND FREEDOM OF THE PRESS ON THE CAMPUS(20): Chosun Univ., Myong Ji College, Kang Won Univ., Chonbuk Univ., Chung Buk Univ., Kongju Teacher's College, Won Kwang Univ., Chongju College, Pusan Univ., Hanyang Univ., Hong-Ik Univ., Han Sung Univ., Kwangwoon Institute of Technology, Dong-A Univ., Chonnam Univ., Chon Ju College, Pusan Fisheries College, Chongju Teacher's College, Cheju College, Hankuk Theological Seminar College

UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES WHERE PRESIDENTS' OFFICES WERE OCCUPIED BY STUDENTS (12): Chosun Univ., Chon Buk Univ., Chong Sin College, Kyonggi College, Kyung Hee Univ., Keimyung Univ., Hanyang Univ., Kook Jae College, Chonju College, Mok Won College, Sejong Univ., Sung Kyun Kwan Univ.

UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES WHERE STUDENTS STAGED ALL-NIGHT SIT-INS(24): Kongju Teacher's College, Myong Ji College, Inchon Univ., Pusan Fisheries College, Kyung Hee College, Hong-Ik Univ., Chung-ang Univ., Kyonggi College, Korean National College of Physical Education, Sejong College, Hanyang Univ., Mok Won College, Keimyung Univ., Kook Jae College, Sang Ji College, Samyuk College, Chonju College, Chung Buk Univ., Kang Won Univ., Won Kwang Univ., Chosun Univ., Ulsan Engineering College, Hankuk Theological Seminar Collge, Seoul Theological Seminar College

UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGE WHOSE STUDENTS TRIED TO STAGE DEMONSTRATIONS OUTSIDE THE CAMPUS(2): Kyongnam College, Kang Won Univ.

UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES WHOSE PRESIDENTS RESIGNED (4): General Theological College, Sung Kyun Kwan Univ., Hankuk Aviation College, the College of Oriental Medicine of Won Kwang Univ.

UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES WHOSE PRESIDENTS EXPRESSED THEIR INTENTION TO RESIGN(10): Dongduk Woman's College, Korean National College of Physical Education, Mok Won College Chung-ang Univ., Yeungnam Univ., Kyonggi College, Hankuk Theological College, Hankuk Aviation College

CLOSED UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES (19): Chosun Univ., Myong Ji College, Kyung Hee Univ., Kyonggi College, Won Kwang Univ., Korean National College of Physical Education, Hanyang Univ., Sang Ji College, Keimyung Univ., Mok Won College, Pusan Fisheries College, Ulsan Engineering College, Samyuk College, Sejong Univ., Kum O Univ., Yudo College, Inha Univ., General Theological College

KOREA FOCUS

Aborted Rescu e Attempt Sign of Helpless Uncle Sam

The aborted U.S. attempt to rescue the hostages in Iran is reportedly linked with the Autumn Presidential election. State Secretary Vance resigned in protest against the rescue operation and out of disenchantment with the election-oriented diplomacy. The failure of the rescue operation and the resignation of Vance spotlight the decline of Carter's Presidential leadership and reveal the United States is no longer a superpower or a leader of the world.

President Carter ordered the rescue attempt as a military action against the Iranian people without informing the American allies of it. On April 7, he severed diplomatic relations with Iran and urged the allies to take similar sanctions against Iran. With restraint on U.S. military moves in mind, the EC nations and Japan accepted the American request, for which the United States sent messages of thanks. It seemed that the issue of sanctions against Iran was worked out for the moment. President Carter gave the green light to the rescue operation planned since January. The military action conducted against the Iranian people carried great risks of escalating into an international war, involving not only the whole of Middle East but also the whole world.

It is surprising to know that such grave action was connected to the forthcoming Presidential election. Is it permissible for Carter to betray the allies and lose reason in order to win the election?

The March 25 primaries in New York and Connecticut were setbacks to Carter. He became restless with the approach of the April 1 primary in Wisconsin. He sent a secret letter to Ayatollah Khomeini which led to a statement of President Bani-Sadr that control of the hostages would be transferred to the Government from the students. With that he won the Wisconsin primary. Yet, the transfer of the hostages did not materialize. So, he moved to break relations with Teheran.

It is common knowledge that the candidates are apt to become conservative before and during the elections in the United States. Aware of the public mood, Carter scrapped all his 1976 campaign pledges of human rights diplomacy and emerged a hawk. Iranian policy is a link in this chain.

After his inauguration as chief executive, Carter's popularity rate continued to drop. A key reason is that all his domestic policy pledges have been abandoned. His high performance area is diplomacy. As go-between Egypt and Israel, he produced the Camp David agreement and travelled to Mideast countries. This feat helped recover his popularity. His policy generated divisions within Middle East countries and sharpened tensions, while American fleets were deployed in the Indian Ocean and the Arabian Gulf and U.S. bases created in some countries. The aborted rescue attempt was an obvious military operation conducted against the backdrop of such military buildup.

In announcing the breakoff of diplomatic relations with Iran, Carter hinted a possible military action as a next step. Congressional sources were critical of the Carter behavior and advised self-restraint on the part of the President. They expressed objection to the use of Iran policy as a leverage in the Presidential election. Rep. Warner, former secretary of the navy under the Ford Administration, criticized a popularity-raising military action and called upon the President to determine where the real national interests of the United States lay. Aware of such Congressional feelings, Carter did not try to get advance support of leaders at Capitol Hill for the planned rescue attempt.

In the first primary in Michigan after the aborted rescue operation, Carter narrowly lost the battle to his rival Kennedy. The margin was not so large as anticipated. However, the prospect is not optimistic. Carter Administration officials not only refuse to admit their blunder but do not rule out another rescue attempt His criticism of the shah cost Kennedy popularity. This trend is discrediting the United States in the eyes of the world public. We remember the anti-war movement once active in the Unted States during the Vietnam war. We still believe that the American people are committed to peace.

It is time for the people and government of the United States to realize that the anti-American sentiments of the Iranian people stem from their outrageous conduct to Iran. It must be remembered that the hostage crisis developed only after Carter allowed the shah to enter the United States at the strong suggestion of financial leaders.

The aborted rescue operation and the earlier rescue operations, including the Mayaguez incident, were motivated all, with contempt for the Third World countries. Washington must realize coolly that all their rescue operations failed. The power of the United States as a superpower is gone whereas that of the Third World countries is growing. Another attempt will confront the United States with a second Vietnam.

Speech of General Secretary KIM IL SUNG

At Banquet

President Kim Il Sung delivered a speech at a banquet he arranged on April 23 in honor of the delegation of the Italian Communist Party headed by Enrico Berlinguer, its General Secretary.

Follows the full text of the speech:

Esteemed Comrade Enrico Berlinguer,
Comrades of the Italian Communist Party,
Comrades,

We are very happy today to meet and get together here in Pyongyang again with you Comrade Enrico Berlinguer, a prominent figure of the Italian working-class movement and close friend of the Korean people.

At this place overflowing with amicability I would like to reiterate my warm welcome to the visit to our country by the Italian Communist Party delegation headed by Comrade General Secretary Enrico Berlinguer.

Receiving you now, we cannot but feel delighted as if being reunited with our real brothers from whom we have long been separated.

The friendship between our two parties has a long tradition and has been constantly consolidated and developed along with history.

This visit of yours, Comrade Enrico Berlinguer, will undoubtedly mark a new milestone in the history of development of the friendly relations between our two parties.

Our two parties have common ideas and ideals and both of them firmly maintain independence.

This is why we fully understand each other and actively support and cooperate with each other in the common cause of socialism irrespective of the difference in nationality and geographical situation.

This eloquently shows that our relations are genuine and solid comradely relations, indeed, and a model of relations between communist and workers' parties.

Ours is a new historical era, an era of independence when the popular masses, once oppressed and maltreated, have appeared in the arena of history as its master and shape their destiny for themselves.

Your party, firmly abiding by an independent stand in the complicated situation of Western Europe, has advanced and striven to implement realistic policies to meet the present trend of the international communist movement and the desire of the Italian working class and people, thereby enjoying support of broad sections of the Italian public.

We highly estimate the struggle the Italian communists are waging to defend the vital rights and interests of the toiling people and develop democracy, forming a united front with all the democratic forces.

We sympathise with your party's activities to lay solid foundations for peace, further the non-aligned movement and liquidate hunger poverty and backwardness in the third world.

It gives us pleasure to show you our people's achievements in the struggle for independence, sovereignty and socialism during your visit.

Today our people are vigorously carrying on the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, in all fields of socialist construction to greet the historic 6th Congress of our party and fighting against the "two Koreas" policy pursued by the United States and the south Korean authorities and for the country's independent, peaceful reunification through collaboration and unity between the north and the south.

You are supporters and sympathizers of our cause, and your visit to our country inspires our people greatly in their struggle for the complete victory of socialism and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I would like to express deep thanks to you Comrade Enrico Berlinguer and all the Italian communists and working class for their consistent, firm support and solidarity to our party and people.

We are very satisfied that we have such dependable friends as Italian communists in Western Europe.

We will in the future, too, fight powerfully against imperialism and colonialism and for the victory of the common cause of peace, democracy, national independence and socialism, in firm unity with the Communist Party and working class of Italy.

With the hope that your visit will bear good fruit, I propose a toast: To the eternal friendship and solidarity between the Workers' Party of Korea and the Italian Communist Party.

To the unity and cohesion of the international communist movement based on independence.

To the health of you esteemed Comrade Enrico Berlinguer.

To the health of you comrades of the Italian Communist Party, and

To the health of all comrades present here.

Speech of General Secretary BERLINGUER

At Banquet

General Secretary Enrico Berlinguer also spoke at a banquet.

Follows the full text of his speech:

Most esteemed Comrade Kim Il Sung,

Esteemed comrades,

Permit me, first of all, to express to you, in the name of other comrades of the delegation of the Italian Communist Party, our sincerest thanks for the fraternal salute extended by you and for the truly warm welcome accorded by you upon our arrival in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

They are not only a sign of the traditional cordial hospitality of the Korean people but also a testimony of your friendly sentiments for the working class and the people of Italy and for the Italian Communist Party.

We would like to express to you, in our turn, the very same sentiments for the working class, the working people and all the people of Korea, for the Workers' Party of Korea and for President Kim Il Sung who leads them with very great prestige.

Indeed, the relations between our two parties are excellent. You have always manifested your fraternal solidarity with the struggles which the Italian communists, together with other democratic and popular forces, have waged and are waging, earlier for the liberation of Italy from fascism and Nazism, and later for defence of the interests and conquests of the Italian workers and people and for advancing Italy in peace and democracy towards a socialist society which accords with the characteristics of our country and with the traditions of our people.

The Italian communists who supported in the past your patriotic struggle against the Japanese occupation and against U.S. imperialism fully support the struggle your party and your people are waging today for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea without foreign interference through a wide-range dialogue between the political and social forces of the north and the south, fighting against all the attempts to maintain the division of the Korean nation.

This is a just cause not only in the interest of your country and your people but also in the interest of peace, stability and progress in Asia and the world.

The defence of peace is an urgent task.

In the past period, in fact, the international situation was seriously aggravated because of the manoeuvres of the imperialists, the pushes toward the cold war, the recourse to acts of inadmissible force and the menaces and pressures in the relations among states and nations.

We think that the defence of peace makes a positive contribution to all the peoples and all the countries, big or small, to all the forces which see in respect for independence and the rights of the peoples against all foreign interference, the condition for developing the policy of detente in the relations among the states, of peaceful coexistence, especially in complete equality and mutual interest, with a view to laying a solid foundation for the construction of a new international order of peace, progress and justice.

Dear Comrade Kim Il Sung,
Dear comrades,

The position of our two parties on fundamental international problems are very close. We have common points of view on the necessity of our work for advancing the process of unity of all the forces of the working class movement and of all the forces of liberation, progress and peace in the recognition of independence and diverse ways and positions which each of them elaborates and supports in an independent way. Our two parties express their positions and conduct their activities in full independence. They affirm the necessity of each party's autonomy in the international labour movement.

They consider that autonomy is an essential condition for constructing the relations of mutual respect and internationalist solidarity in the struggle for peace, progress and socialism.

We and you, on this basis, we have developed and continue to develop the most extensive relations with all the workers' parties, with the national liberation movements, with the states and governments taking directions of progressivism, with the democratic forces of all parties of the world.

It constitutes contribution to the creation of a climate of greatest understanding and cooperation among all forces inspired by the ideas of peace and socialism. We have decided to develop more extensively these relations in the interest of all the peoples and in the supreme interest of world peace.

For the defence of peace, for successful struggle against imperialism and all forms of interferences and pressures in the relations among the states, for arresting the course to armaments and retaking the course of negotiation, to begin with, among the greatest powers, and for resolving by means of peace the conflicts and contrasts, it is necessary to achieve the largest unity and cooperation among the forces of workers, democracy and peace throughout the world.

A primary role should be played by the non-aligned movement, in which the Democratic People's Republic of Korea developed a positive and constructive function which the Italian Communist Party highly appreciates.

A primary role should also be played by the West European countries and their labour movement, by all the peoples who aspire after independence and progress.

Dear Comrade Kim Il Sung,
Dear comrades.

The Italian communists and the broad masses of our people have always manifested solidarity and sympathy for your cause and for the glorious struggle which, since the foundation of your party, you have conducted for the liberation of your country from the imperialist oppression and exploitation. Under the direction of the Workers' Party of Korea led by Comrade Kim Il Sung, your country has constructed a solid independent economy and attained important results in the socialist construction and in the economic, social and cultural spheres. Your action in the international domain, in which your country enjoys a great prestige and represents the active force of peace and progress, is recognised and appreciated ever more highly.

We wish to congratulate you on your new success in your work of socialist construction, in the complete realisation of the Second Seven-Year Plan, in your struggle, which we support, for the independent and peaceful reunification of your fatherland and in your international action in Asia and the world.

We are convinced that the traditional and experienced friendship and solidarity between our two parties will be brought to a new height by our sojourn in Korea and our meeting. This is also an important contribution to the development of relations between our two countries and our two peoples.

Permit me, in conclusion, to convey to you the warmest salutations of Comrade Luigi Longo, Chairman of our party, and of all the Italian communists.

Now I propose to raise a toast to the health and longevity of Comrade Kim Il Sung,

To the health of other Korean comrades present here,

To the success of the Workers' Party of Korea and the happiness of the Korean people,

To our fraternal friendship and to our cooperation in the interest of our two peoples for peace and socialism.

New Korea War Will Never Benefit U.S.

Chief of KPA General Staff

A central report meeting was held on April 24 at the February 8 House of Culture to celebrate the 48th anniversary of the Korean People's Army (KPA).

At the meeting, a report was made by O Guk Ryol, Alternate Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Chief of General Staff of the KPA.

In his report Chief of General Staff O Guk Ryol declared that the U.S. should see directly at the moves of the present day and consider it and should not make unreasonable acts.

He said: The United States should clearly know that if it ignoring the lesson of history, stay in south Korea to perpetuate the division of Korea and threaten someone with "strength" it will only precipitate its own destruction.

The U.S. authorities should give up the old policy of "strength" and discontinue reckless war exercises and withdraw from south Korea without delay taking along all lethal weapons including nuclear weapons and their aggressive troops.

And they should negotiate with us and positively respond to our proposal to replace the Korean Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement as we repeatedly declared.

Referring to the south Korean situation, the reporter pointed out that the U.S. imperialists are bringing more armed forces into south Korea, ceaselessly staging war exercises and intensifying military provocations and hostile acts against the northern half of the Republic and the south Korean authorities at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists are intensifying anti-communist, fascist suppression and war exercises, while following the old policy of the defunct dictator.

Stating that the U.S. imperialists committed hostile acts of over 23, 900 cases against us last year alone and, entering this year, together with the south Korean puppet army, staged large-scale south Korea-U.S. joint exercises such as "Magex-80" and "Team Spirit-80," he said that all these are a threat of "strength" and challenge to us.

Owing to the ceaseless war exercises of the U.S. imperialists, the situation of our country is becoming more strained with each passing day and the danger of war is growing in Korea, the reporter said, and added: If a war break out in Korea, it will never be beneficial to the United States, either.

Saying that the south Korean authorities are intensifying anti-communist, fascist suppression and war exercises while openly following the old policy of the defunct dictator, the reporter pointed out that the anti-communist campaign and military provocations perpetrated by the south Korean authorities self-expose that they do not take a stand for reunification and have no intention to hold a dialogue for reunification with the DPRK.

The reporter went on:

The south Korean authorities should not scheme to perpetuate division by relying upon foreign forces, but give up the policy of anti-communist confrontation and suppression of the people and approach with sincerity the dialogue for national reunification and national unity.

If they follow in the footsteps of the former dictator from their old stand, defying our repeated warnings, they will get nothing good.

The reporter declared: Our people and people's army will thwart and frustrate the U.S. imperialists' intrigues of aggression and war provocation, defend peace in Korea and certainly accomplish the historic cause of national reunification, upholding the policy of independent reunification of the country indicated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

"Path of Labour Movement"

—From S. Korean Magazine—

An article entitled "Path of the Labour Movement" was contributed by Chai Kyong Dae, a member of the South Korea Finance and Labour Direction Committee, to the Tong-A Ilbo (March 11 issue), on the occasion of the "Labour Day" (March 10).

His article demands improved approaches of labour issues and the labour movement, the guarantee of workers' right to collective action, and their fundamental right to work. It also urges that all the "labour aristocrats" must resign from their present posts and the legal prohibition of political acts of trade unions must be abolished.

Follows a gist of his contribution:

March 10 is the "Labour Day". This day is a holiday, a day when people thank the workers for their labour and advocate the betterment of their labour conditions and living conditions.

However, each time when we meet the annual Labour Day, not only I but many people and workers of the country are in no mood to enjoy the holiday. They think of the reality of their living and labour conditions.

In our society, workers monthly get only one or two days off, while working 10-12 hours a day. Moreover, their monthly wages range from 60,000 won to 70,000 won (one dollar is 590 won).

Basic wages and overtime allowances are very low. Labour conditions including an environmental condition remain yet to be improved, though pollution poses a serious threat. Workers' claims about bad labour conditions are dismissed even by their trade unions.

Goods produced under such bad labour conditions do not seem to fairly compete with those made in rationalized industrial societies where workers get high wages for working 40 hours a week in efficient labour conditions.

After the May 16 coup by the late Pak Jung Hi, in 1960s and 1970s, the number of workers increased as a result of fast industrial development. In such circumstances, guarantee of the fundamental right to work became a serious problem. However, trade unions failed to meet fully those claims of workers.

Trade unions lost their credibility and were criticised for being called "trade unions only for labour aristocrats."

In 1980s, years of political development of our country, my hope is that the labour situation and the labour movement will improve, and that tragedies like an incident of the Y.H. Company will not happen again.

The following points should be considered in carrying out the labour movement:

Guarantee Collective Action

First: Revision of laws on labour

Present laws on labour were instituted by the Democratic Republican Party, the New Democratic Party and the "government". The laws guarantee the fundamental rights of labour—the right of association and the right to collective bargaining, but they restrict the right to collective action.

The core of the trade union movement is collective action. If the right to collective action is not ensured, the right to collective bargaining and the right to association have neither means nor power of being translated into practice. The Special Measures Law on National Defense which contains those provisions on labour must be abolished as soon as possible.

Labour Aristocrats Must Resign

Second: Reorganisation of the leadership of the labour movement and reconsideration of the leadership qualifications

We must know well that the people and trade union members regard present labour movement leaders as "labour aristocrats." People know that "labour aristocrats" are treated like commissioners in the high-class society. They are aware that these "labour aristocrats" are either united or split according to their interests. They remember that they sometimes victimize trade union members to increase their profits by building illicit relationships with management.

Those who have such dirty records must resign from their present posts as fast as they can.

Trade union members must choose wisely their own leaders with foresight, though there are yet many problems in election, including a prior election among executives.

Every election sees many candidates commit irregularities. The present election system does not give us real leaders who just work for labourers.

Third: Trade union membership qualifications

Chapter 3 in Article 29 of the constitution limits trade union membership of white-collar workers.

It is one of big problems which interfere with the development of the labour movement that the state authorizes trade unions only with blue-collar workers.

Fourth: Financial problem of trade unions

Leaders of trade unions have many week points on financial management.

As if employers are stuck at their week points by the tax-evasion office, whenever trade unions have to fight to improve labour conditions, they could not move at all, because of those week points. Under such conditions the labour movement never be carried to success.

Legalize Political Act Of Trade Unions

Fifth: Relationship between the labour movement and politics

Article 12 of the laws on trade unions bans political acts of trade union members. But the law is not for those in power.

Those people in power use without hesitation trade unions as appendages of politics when they need to do so.

It is difficult to think about the labour movement apart from politics. It is strange that, in a constitutional state, trade unions are removed from "parliamentary" and "presidential" elections. A president and representatives are persons who control laws which dominate the labour movement.

Since employers spend a big money on public elections to control politics as they favour, trade unions must fight against them with as many collected polls as possible.

As labour organisations can not directly participate in political activities at present, they must elect "representatives" and "president" who will be able to be spokesmen of workers and they should strongly support those politicians they choose.

Relationships among trade unions and political parties of the United States and England are good examples for our labour movement.

Thus, the prohibition of political acts of trade unions must be removed at once.

I will fight, taking the van of the movement, to achieve better labour conditions, including the fair wage system, an 8-hour work a day, the institution of minimum wages and the medical security system. Prior to this, I will make a great effort to solve problems of polluted labour environments and the runaway prices of manufactured goods.

(Subtitles are ours....Ed.)

"Campus Democratization—Desirable Movement"

Twenty years have passed since the April 19 Popular Uprising. On April 19, 1960, students from almost all the universities, colleges and high schools in Seoul took to the streets, shouting, "The dictator must be ousted," and "Syngman Rhee Should Resign." In support of the student actions, some 400 university and college professors marched through Seoul streets on the evening of April 25 the same year.

The April 19, 1980 issue of the Dong-A Ilbo, a south Korean daily, printed interviews with leaders of the "professors' demonstration" on April 25, 1960. They commented as follows on today's political situation and campus democratization.

Follow excerpts from the interviews:

Students Must Respect, Love Themselves

Kim Chung Han, Professor at Seoul University (60 years old)

"The relationship between professors and students was so close that the students share their problems and aspirations with their professors. After students were shot to death on the streets on April 19, 1960, their professors staged a demonstration on April 25. The professors thought they could not take an onlooker's attitude in such a situation." So said Professor Kim Cho Han who was a member of the drafting committee of the "declaration on the present political situation" published on April 25, 1960, when the professors held the street demonstration.

Professor Kim who demanded that the words "Retirement of President Syngman Rhee and resignation en masse of the judges of the Supreme Court" be written in the "declaration for national salvation," and carried through this demand, asks the students to "respect and love themselves."

Saying that the work of campus liberalization and democratization seemed to be developing in a desirable direction, Professor Kim added that he hoped that today's student action would be different from what students did in the past.

Criminals Must Be Severely Punished

Kwon O Don, part-time lecturer (79 years old)

Professor Kwon O Don participated in a demonstration on Chonro Street 20 years ago, holding a placard reading "Let the students not shed their blood in vain." "What was the spirit of April 19? Wasn't it the spirit of democracy? It seems to be dead since then. However, the fact, has not died. For, justice is pulsating in the blood of young people. It seems to be dead because they are afraid that justice demands sacrifices," he said.

Professor Kwon, who was imprisoned for 7 months after May 16 (1961 coup) on charges of being involved in the "central council of independent national unification" incident, has been giving lectures at several universities as a part-time lecturer since then, not as a "professor."

"Discussions are active on government-patronized professors on campuses. There was no such discussion at the time of the April 19 event. There is no mutual confidence between students and professors, and students trust only a part of professors."

"The professors who served as government agents must resign. There are also some campus profiteers. They must reflects deeply on their acts. Furthermore, those who committed crimes in the past, must not engage again in any public activities. They will commit crimes again, as they have money and organizing power. A person who had once lived in a rented room, gained several billions of won once he was embraced by the ruling circles. If we elect such a person again to a public post, our history will be reversed."

He said that the reason why the April 19 Uprising didn't succeed as a true revolution lied in the fact that those who had committed crimes in the past, were not thoroughly punished. He stressed that Dr. Syngman Rhee should have been held responsible for his acts. As this was not done, said he explained, a dictatorship was established again, as this taught a ruler that under a dictatorial rule he would secure.

Commercialized Campus

Chong Sok Hae, lecturer at Yonse University (82 years old)

"I doubt if the deaths of youth who died for the cause of democracy have borne fruit today, 20 years after the April revolution," said Sok Hae. "The demands of students on April 19 were one with the conscience of the professors. Teachers who loved their students and students who respected their teachers advanced along the one road."

"Immediately after the April 18-19 bloody movement, martial law was proclaimed and the campuses were closed. In this situation the desire for democracy, freedom and equality led us, students, professors and citizens alike, to a struggle to overthrow the dictator."

Professor Chong and other professors were resolved on April 21, 1960 to launch a movement of professors.

Professor Chong said the recent movements on campuses have occurred because "the demand of the April 19 Uprising" is yet to be realized, and denounced the conservative groups in universities for their failure to defend public interests, and for commercializing and prostituting higher learning.

He said that students will have good reasons to demand implementation of "Article 9 of the professors' declaration on the present situation" issued at that time—the article which stated that those who illegally accumulated wealth, utilizing political posts in collusion with political power, must be punished.

(Subtitles are ours....Ed.)

Pak Jung Hi's 18-Year-Long Rule

Recently, a new interpretation of the name of the slain dictator Pak Jung Hi is in vogue among the south Korean students, which proves his ill fate. According to the decoding of the name, the Chinese character for Pak means "after 18 years"; Jung: "ceases overnight" and Hi, "as a result of gunshots fired by his own associate": the guning-down of the dictator by the KCIA director. The unriddling reflects what the south Korean people feel about Pak's 18-year-long dictatorial rule.

The May 16 military coup brought Pak to power as it was chiefly aimed at replacing the incompetent Chang Myon regime with a new strong anti-communist military regime and putting down the people's ardent desire for national reunification by force.

Mil. Coup

Let us turn our eyes to the social and economic background of the coup.

The Chang Myon interim regime established after the Syngman Rhee regime was overthrown by the April 19 Popular Uprising, was too weak to deal with the worsening political instability due to domestic division between the two camps—one demanding speedy action for reunification and the other urging that the reunification issue be shelved—and also with economic crisis deepening despite a series of reforms.

The temporizing puppet Chang Myon tried to introduce some half-hearted reforms, but his regime was just as corrupt as Rhee's, and was unable to suppress the growing popular sentiments towards dialogue with the north.

Since the overthrow of the Syngman Rhee regime, the strong public demand for reintegration of the divided country had been voiced everywhere. Especially, a period from January to April 1961 was marked by a striking advance of progresses led by the Central Council for Independent National Reunification(CCINR) created in January 1961 which had expressed its opposition to foreign pressure and called for north-south cooperation and exchanges in economic and cultural fields. This move resulted in a call for north-south students' talks at Panmunjom. On May 13, 1961, more than 5,000 Seoulites gathered for a "Meeting to Welcome North-South Students' Talks and Promote National Reunification" and demonstrated through the main streets of Seoul. Similar meetings were held in big cities such as Pusan and Taegu, thus an unparalelled upsurge for reunification was witnessed throughout south Korea.

To oppose the foreign powers was a prerequisite to national reunification. By the foreign powers were meant the U.S. and Japan. The Preparatory Committee for the National Student Federation for Reunification (PCNSR) made a clearcut reference to the two powers in its joint statement published on May 4, 1961, which said: "Under the patronage of the Americans, the comprador and bureaucratic forces are conspiring to place the industry of our country under foreign control, forming an alliance with Japanese monopoly capital."

Under the Chang Myon regime the economic crisis became more acute than under the Rhee regime. Pak Jung Hi, advocating a theory that economics should precede politics or culture, defined the uncontrollable economic crisis as the main reason why he had to carry out the coup.

The Chang Myon regime adopted a policy of priority to economic affairs and pledged to introduce a series of economic reforms. But none of his pledges were fulfilled. As a result, the key industries of south Korea remained in a state of underdevelopment. Extreme supply shortages resulted from the shrinkage of medium and small industries as well as of export industries. Prices were skyrocketing. The balance of payments position deteriorated year after year, with south Korea's deficits amounting to hundreds of millions of dollars.

This overall economic deterioration produced millions of unemployed people and tens of thousands of starving farmers (who had no grain to eat), forcing south Korea to import enormous amounts of grains annually. Price inflation threatened the living of the people and every year countless people had to fight hunger. As a whole, the south Korean economy under the Chang Myong regime had been supported by the U.S. This was clearly seen in the 1961 national budget. The total size of the budget was 608,800 million won in 1961, of which the United States counterpart funds supplied 316,900 million won. South Korea depended on the U.S. for 52% or more than half of the total budget.

Furthermore, the Chang Myon regime completely lost its credibility in the eyes of the people because of disclosures of a series of political scandals involving the ruling Liberal Party's officials. Among the political scandals the most important was the "Taehan Tungsten Company case." Chang Myong came under a fierce public denunciation for having named one of his financial supporters as chief executive of that major state-run enterprise.

In dealing with the above-mentioned socio-political instability and economic collapse, the Chang Myon regime revealed its own ignorance and incapability, and the deteriorating situation compelled the U.S. to replace the incompetent Chang Myon with a new strongman. In this situation Major General Pak Jung Hi was picked as a leader of his comrades.

Pro-U.S., Japan Nature

The threads that runs through the life of Pak Jung Hi is opportunistic treason. He was a downright puppet of the U.S. and Japan.

Two major facts should be raised to spell out his pro-American and Japanese nature

In 1940 he applied for enrollment in and was accepted as a cadet in the Manchoukuo Military Academy, a training school for Japanese officers in Manchuria which became a Japanese colony in 1931. He was so anxious to be enrolled in the school that he cut his finger and wrote in his blood a pledge to serve "His Majesty the Emperor" of Japan.

In 1948, in order to maintain rapid rise in the south Korean army and seize an opportunity to have relations with the American CIA he married Ryu Yong Su (who shot and killed by a sniper sent by Pak Jung Hi himself in 1974) who was the daughter of Pak Jung Gwan, an employee of the U.S. Organization of Strategic Service. In October the same year, one of the crucial episodes in the life of Pak took place. That month, a revolt occured in the army in Ryosu and Sunchon in south-western Korea. The revolt was quickly put down, and 72 officers including Pak Jung Hi, named the "prime mover" of the rebellion, were arrested. But strangely enough, the trial of the 72 ended with 71 officers receiving sentences, and one officer, Pak Jung Hi, being given a discharge from the army. This happened because Pak had provided the government with the names of his comrades within the armed forces. Thus Pak informed on his fellow officers either to save his own skin or because he had been working for the U.S. intelligence services.

Since his seizure of power, Pak's 18-year-long dictatorial rule resulted in a forcible destruction of democratic measures and constitutional government which had existed in south Korea.

During the past 18 years, Pak Jung Hi had adopted more sophisticated tricks than Syngman Rhee to avoid public protests against his rule. The measure he could take to help him stay in power was to rely on the foreign powers, or in other words to fix the division of the country, the adoption of "two Korea" policy. In accordance with this programme, he formed various kinds of suppressive machinery including the Central Intelligence Agency and the ruling Democratic Republican Party as a sort of public vehicles of control. He also framed such laws as the anti-communist law and the national security law as a legal basis of his draconic rule. On the other hand, Pak Jung Hi laid great stress on economic development through his intimate economic ties with the U.S. and Japan. However, all tricks were totally frustrated.

"Two-Korea" Policy

From the very start of the military regime, Pak Jung Hi concentrated all his energy on promoting the national split. Any movement for independent reintegration of the country and against U.S. military presence was put down by harsh oppression. As former dictator Syngman Rhee did, Pak also called for "unification by prevailing over communism," committed to his paranoiac "anti-communism" idea. But later he changed his tactics in favor of international recognition of "two Koreas." In his June 23, 1973 statement he called for separate admission of north and south Korea to the UN as "two Koreas."

In the 1960's Pak strengthened the underpinnings of an authoritarian structure to make it far stronger than that of Rhee's south Korea in order to maintain his rule indefinitely. First, he formed the Korean Central Intelligence Agency in 1961 as a body to suppress people's criticisms against his policy, with all duties of intelligence centered on it. The KCIA has since become notorious for the role it played in keeping a watch on citizens, censoring newspapers, checking bureaucrats at all levels, ferreting out opponents of the regime, preventing trade union organization and so on. During his reign, many repressive measures were taken: "emergency martial law," in addition to the "martial emergency," was proclaimed in 1973, following the institution of the *yusin* constitution. The *yusin* constitution, a product of the 11-year-long military rule, gave Pak Jung Hi all possible autocratic powers, and was unparalelled in this respect.

However, contrary to his calculations, the KCIA, confronting worldwide criticism as "secret police" in the twentieth century, can no longer fulfil its original function as product of director Kim Jae Gyu shot Pak Jung Hi to death, as the abolition of the *yusin* system is one of major slogans raised by the broad masses of people, and its abolition is now on the order of day.

In 1961 Pak organized the Democratic Republican Party. Though 23 political parties were ordered disbanded, immediately after the coup, he formally stated in August that political parties would be allowed to resume their activities by the beginning of 1963. His intention to change his military uniform for civilian clothes became clear when he ordered his niece's husband, Kim Jong Pil, or organize the DRP. Since then, the strong man had utilized the party as a public vehicle for executing his orders.

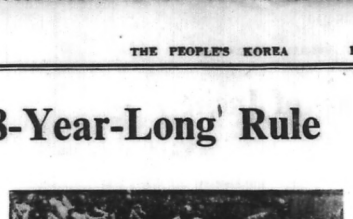
Since his death, however, the DRP has faced a crisis of division, between younger members and corrupt elements and between former KCIA chief Li Hu Rak and incumbent president Kim Jong Pil.

Bankrupt Economic Policy

On the other hand, since the military coup, Pak had strengthened his relations with Japan to introduce enormous sums of Japanese capital. In 1965 south Korea normalized its relations with Japan in defiance of the most intensive opposition in the country. The opening of doors to Japan quickly led to active Japanese capital investments of all types in south Korea. Within five years Japanese investments outstripped American investments in the south. This dependence of south Korea on the U.S. and Japan is aptly described by people who say that when a ripple arises in the American or Japanese economy, a wave hits south Korea. In the 1970's the south Korean economy was violently swung up and down like a roller coaster first of all because of the depreciation of the dollar and the resulting international monetary anarchy in and after 1971; then, owing to the OPEC oil embargo and the stagflation of the major economies.

At present, as reported even by Western dailies, the south Korean economy is totally bankrupt, as its "high growth policy" is collapsing like a house of cards because of these three basic characteristics of the economy: an export-oriented economy; economic control by foreign capital; and neglect of agricultural development for the sake of industrial development.

Seoul's Koryo University was ordered closed under "presidential emergency decree No. 7" proclaimed on April 8, 1975.



Armed policemen brutally crushed the demonstration staged by students of Seoul National University in protest against the "low postured diplomacy" of the Japanese officer-turned Pak junta concerning south Korea-Japan negotiations. (April 14, 1965)

Chronology

Follows a chronology of Pak Jung Hi's 18-year-long rule since the May 1961 military coup:

1961

May 16: Pak Jung Hi seized power by the military coup.

July 3: The "anti-communist law" was enforced.

1962

Dec. 13: The "law for political parties" which banned all political activities was promulgated.

Dec. 17: A national referendum was conducted over a proposed constitutional amendment designed to concentrate all powers on the president.

1963

Feb. 26: The Democratic Republican Party was inaugurated.

1965

Aug. 13: The south Korean national assembly approved the bill to deploy its troops in South Vietnam.

Aug. 14: The south Korea-Japan treaty was ratified by the national assembly of south Korea in the total absence of the opposition.

1967

July 1: Through a fraudulent election, Pak Jung Hi was elected president for the second term.

Dec. 13: The "East Berlin-based north Korean spy ring case" was concocted, and three intellectuals received death sentences.

1968

Feb. 1: The "Homeland Reserve Force," a body to give military training to students, was activated.

1971

Apr. 27: Pak Jung Hi was re-elected to his third consecutive four-year term through a fraudulent election.

Oct. 15: The garrison act was proclaimed in the Seoul area under which military security personnel occupied 10 major universities in Seoul to suppress student demonstrations.

Dec. 6: A state of national emergency was declared.

Dec. 27: In the total absence of opposition legislators, three special bills designed to give the president extraordinary powers were rammed through the national assembly.

1972

Nov. 21: The *yusin* constitution was proclaimed.

Dec. 23: The National Conference for Unification, a electoral body, was inagurated.

1973

Mar. 10: The *yujong-hoe*, a pro-*yusin* floor group, was inaugurated.

June. 23: Pak Jung Hi, in a "special statement," declared his intention to agree to simultaneous entry of north and south Korea into the U.N

Aug. 8: Kim Dae Jung, former presidential candidate, was kidnapped from a Tokyo hotel by the KCIA agents.

1974

Jan. 1: Presidential emergency measures No. 1 and No. 2 banning criticism of the constitution was proclaimed.

Jan. 14: Presidential emergency decree No. 3 was issued.

July 24: The "Ullundo Island case" was concocted and 5 men were executed.

1975

May 13: Presidential emergency decree No. 9 was issued to ban any challenge to the *yusin* constitution.

1976

Dec. 29: Eighteen democratic dissidents including Kim Dae Jung and former president Yun Bo Son were sentenced to penal servitudes in connection with their involvement in the publication of the declaration for democracy and national salvation.

1979

Aug. 11: Over 2,000 riot policemen stormed into the Opposition New Democratic Party headquarters and forcibly removed from the building some 200 women workers of Y.H. Industry Co.

Oct. 4: Kim Yong Sam, president of the NDP was expelled from the national assembly for alleged anti-constitutional activities.

Oct. 16: Over 20,000 students and people in Pusan staged an anti-"government" demonstration.

Oct. 26: Pak Jung Hi was shot to death by his intelligence chief Kim Jae Gyu

Ex-KCIA Boss's Statement of Reasons of His Final Appeal

'Yusin Regime Is a Contemporary Monarch'

Follows the first part of an abridged translation of the February 28 statement of reasons of his final appeal to the Supreme Court as submitted by Kim Jae Gyu, former KCIA director, charged with slaying Pak Jung Hi, where he defends his act. Subtitles are ours....Ed.

☆ ☆

SLAYING PAK DID NOT DISTURB CONSTITUTION

The original decision, misunderstanding the legal principles concerning the objective of disrupting the constitution in a murder aimed at rebellion and an attempted insurrection, illegally described an act of no insurrection as an act of insurrection.

1. An insurrection is a crime of organizing an uprising or committing homicide for the purpose of dividing territory or disrupting the constitution. Disrupting the constitution refers to any act of illegally destroying the fundamental system of government of the State. Therefore, it cannot represent an act of disturbing the constitution to call for the overthrow of the given government or cabinet, or to use force to that end, or to slay the President, the National Assembly Speaker, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, a National Assembly member, a cabinet member, a judge of the Supreme Court, and to attempt their replacement or improvement.

2. A question here is to what is the basic form of government of our country and define what is an act of destroying that system.

a. The system of government of our country is liberal democracy.

b. The following shall be viewed as an act of disturbing the constitution, an act of destroying the system of government of our country:

(1) to deprive the people of all the powers and rights and, in particular circle with all of them, or to allow a particular person or circle to seize sovereign powers, while preserving a facade of the doctrine of democratic sovereignty.

(2) for either the President or the executive branch, not the National Assembly representing the people, to have law-making power, or to give a rubber stamp National Assembly a nominal legislative power but to allow the chief executive to appoint members of the National Assembly and place its majority at his disposal in such a way as to enable him to exercise legislative power.

(3) to rob the court of justice of jurisdiction, transfer that authority to either the National Assembly or a government department, or to maintain a nominal judicature, with all its personnel affairs and budget controlled by the chief executive, so that the will of the executive branch may prevail in a trial and its verdict

All the afore-said points can be summarized: Legally speaking, there is no dispute that the act of destroying in substance and form the principle of popular sovereignty and the fundamental freedoms and ewrights of the people constitutes an act of illegally subverting the system of government, namely, disturbing the constitution.

INSTITUTION OF THE YUSIN CONSTITUTION REPRESENTED A COMPLETE INSURRECTION

4. Let me examine the background and content of the Yusin Constitution.

a. The then active-duty officer Pak Jung Hi and his followers' crime of suspending the constitution of the Second Republic born in the April 19 Revolution was forgiven in 1963 when Pak was elected President under the Constitution of the Third Republic established with the free will of the people. After his election to the Presidency, he solemnly pledged to abide by the Constitution, but had it amended by illegal means to permit him to run for the third term. While running for the third term, he promised not to run again. In October, 1972, two years after his election to the third-term office, he broke his earlier commitment, proclaimed an extraordinary martial law, to be invoked in a time of war, dissolved the National Assembly without justifiable reasons, included the law-making power into the powers of the executive branch and the cabinet and introduced numerous laws or revised or scrapped the existing laws in the name of the extraordinary cabinet.

b. Pak drafted the present Yusin Constitution, banned any public debate on the above extraordinary martial law, urged its public approval through government employees mobilized, had it endorsed in a national referendum. This fact is clear from a series of laws collected into selections of laws and regulations put out since October 17, 1972 and related government documents.

c. The content of the Yusin Constitution is as follows:

(1) Those not affiliated with any party are selected as delegates to the National Council for Unification a meeting of which is presided over by the President and whose nominatee alone is chosen as President. This mechanism enables Pak alone to become President and deprived institutionally the people of their right to elect their own choice as President.

(2) The President picks one third of the National Assemblymen and recommends other candidates in his capacity as President of the ruling Democratic Republican Party. By so doing, he prevents Opposition parties from taking a majority and can manage the National Assembly in a way he likes. The space in which the representatives of the people can exercise their legislative power is virtually nil.

(3) Appointment and dismissal of all judicial officers are at the discretion of the President, and the executive branch controls the budget of the judicature, with its independence virtually lost.

(4) The President can name all members of both the Election Supervision Commission and the Constitutional Committee, supposed to be politically neutral.

d. Present Yusin Constitution was illegally instituted with the Constitution of the Third Republic being suspended. The provisions of the Yusin Constitution self-evidently limits or terminates the people's participation in government crucial to the principle of democratic sovereignty and envisage the separation of three powers in name only, though the separation is aimed at balancing and checking the excess of either. Korea is nominally called the Republic of Korea, yet its sovereignty rests with the President alone. This is nothing but a contemporary monarch.

e.For all these reasons, it is safe to conclude that the adoption of the Yusin Constitution was an illegal act of depriving the people of their sovereignty and its stipulations amount to the illegal destruction of the system of government of our country. This is a disruption of the Constitution and a complete insurrection. The maintenance of the Yusin Constitution is technically a continuation of rebellion.

GOVERNMENT BY PAK FOR PAK

5. It is necessary to find whether the enforcement and management of the Yusin Constitution has been democratic or not, though its enactment and continuation has been a scandalous violation of law.

(To be continued)

Brief News From S. Korean Dailies

Dishonorment in Local Areas 3-5 Times As High as in Seoul

The rate of dishonorment by local enterprises is 3-5 times as high as that by Seoul companies, the Bank of Korea revealed on April 17.

The dishonorment rate as of January last was 0.07 percent in Seoul districts and 0.37 percent in other areas.

By year, the dishonorment rate of Seoul and other areas is: 1976—Seoul, 0.11, Other areas, 0.30; 1977—Seoul 0.10, Other areas, 0.23; 1978—Seoul, 0.07, Other areas, 0.15; 1979—Seoul, 0.08, Other areas, 0.25; December, 1977—Seoul, 0.07, Other areas, 0.38; January, 1980—Seoul, 0.07, Other areas, 0.37; February, 1980—Seoul, 0.08, Other areas, 0.32.

The figures suggest that local industrial enterprises are more adversely affected by tight-money policy than urban companies.

(The Chungang Ilbo, April 17, 1980)

This Yr's Deficit Totals W956 Billion; Deficit-Covering Bonds Floated

Time is to reconsider the annual policy of increasing the issue of currency to cover the huge deficit of the state budget.

This year, the combined state budget deficit amounts to 956 billion won: 456.1 billion won in national investment funds, 231.8 billion won special communications outlays, and 220.3 billion won in grain reserve funds.

The issue of deficit-covering bonds will not be enough. At least 331 billion won must be raised as a result of the increased printing of banknotes.

(The Dong-A Ilbo, April 23, 1980)

Minimum Cost of Living for Family of 5: W350,000 Per Month

The Federation of Korean Trade Unions reveals that the skyrocketing prices have pushed up the workers' living cost by 27 percent-38 percent from the last yearend. As of the end of March, the minimum monthly cost of living rose from the end of last year by the following rates: 38.67 percent for a family of two, 32.41 percent for a family of three, 27.36 percent for a family of four and 27.38 percent for a family of five.

The minimum monthly living cost for urban families is: 184,749 won for a family of two, 233,975 won for a family of three, 283,395 won for a family of four, and 353,974 won for a family of five.

(*The Dong-A Ilbo,* April 23, 1980)

Kori, Ulsan, Ryechon Industria' Complexes Found Quake-Prone Areas, Seoul University Team Reveals in Its Survey

It was revealed that earthquakes frequently visited in the past the major industrial belts of the nation, including the Kori nuclear power plant, the Ulsan industrial complex and the Ryechon industrial complex and warned that those industrial areas will be damaged by new earthquakes.

This disclosure was made in a survey, "A Study of Earthquakes in Our Country," conducted by Prof. Chong Bong Il and Prof. Li Gi Hwa of the Geological School of Seoul National University. The study examined more than 2,000 earthquakes which attacked our country from the Silla period, including the 1978 earthquake in Hongsong of South Chungcheong Province.

According to the report, earthquakes became frequent on the Korean Peninsula after the 1936 Chili-san tremor with a magnitude of 5. Those tremors all occurred on faults. On those faults there are situated the Kori nuclear power plant, the Ulsan, Pohang and Ryechon industrial belts, with a strong likelihood of quakes playing havoc with them.

In the study the two professors noted that the 16th and 17th centuries saw the most frequent earthquakes on the Korean Peninsula, with tremors with a magnitude of 4-6 attacking Ulsan, Kyongju, Hyongpung, Kangrung and Samchok on 28 occasions. At least 3-4 tremors of the Hongsong scale visited Korea every century. After a virtual lull during the past 200 years, earthquakes began frequent all of a sudden in 1936 and hence.

(The Dong-A Ilbo, April 23, 1980)

In Pusan Freight Train Overturns, 100 Tons of Sulphuric Acid Leaked, Over 20 People Suffer Burns or Collapse, Pollution Feared

A transport train fully loaded with vitriol overturned. Over 100 tons of sulfphuric acid leaked, and flew through sewage pipes along residential areas, burning turf and weeds. Over 20 people suffered burns or collapse and some 3,000 residents of Pusan were terrified.

The derailment took place at around 4:30 PM, April 20, on the uptrain line of the Kyongju-Pusan line at the back of the Hanil Cement Factory at 425-1, Tokpo-dong, Buk-gu, Pusan city. The Seoul-bound 26-car transport train was carrying a full-load of sulphuric acid. Its 14 coaches were derailed, with sulphuric acid-laden 7 cars being overturned.

The oil of vitriol found its way into drainage pipes of the residential areas and reached the Naktong River about 1.5 km away. A fear is being raised that the river's ecology will be devastated by a huge amount of vitriol.

It was disclosed that the derailed transport train carried a total of 350 tons of vitriol and a large quantity of hydrochloric acid and other highly dangerous chemicals.

Experts attribute the cause of the mishap to the faulty welding of rails and the weak build of the oil cars. *(The Chosen Ilbo,* April 22, 1980*)*

Prices of Necessaries Rise Maximum of 450 Percent, Average Hike of Subsidiary Food Prices 88 Percent, Chemical and Oil Prices Up 100 Percent

The prices of main daily necessaries have risen by a maximum of 450 percent during the past one year, it was learned. This finding was released by the Central Council of Women's Savings Life, which surveyed the markets of Seoul.

The women's council kept records of the prices of 150 daily necessities on Seoul's Tongdaemun market and Namdaemun market every week since 1976. The council compared the prices of the most important 48 goods in March one year ago and those in March this year.

Radish recorded the highest rise of 450 percent in its price; cabbage, 285.7 percent; propane gas, 141.2 percent; petroleum, 120.9 percent; and onion, 114.3 percent.

It is only the price of pork that fell.

The prices of staple foods averaged an increase of 19.6 percent, while those of side dishes showed the average rise of 88.7 percent.

The prices of clothings, including white shirts and sneakers grew by the average of 41.3 percent. Educational expenses rose by 20 percent on an average, but the prices of reference books rose by a larger margin, adding to the actual cost of education. *(The Chosen Ilbo,* April 18, 1980)

Despite Recession, Tax Collection Conducted with Thoroughness: Indirect Taxes Increased; Internal Tax Collection Up 32 Percent

Contrary to the expectations that tax collection would be difficult to a general recession, the first-quarter internal taxes collected show a growth of 32.2 percent over the corresponding period of last year. Though direct taxes were immediately affected by recession, inflation pushed indirect taxes.

According to the authorities concerned, in the first three months of the year, internal taxes collected totalled 911.4 billion won (direct taxes amounted to 302.1 billion won and indirect taxes reached 579.5 billion won), 26.5 percent of the annual target (envisaged in the budget) of 3,441.6 billion won.

(The Seoul Kyongje Sinmun, April 23, 1980)

Happy Birthday Chongryun: 25 Years of Juche

Secret of Chongryun Success

The General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) fetes its 25th birthday on May 25.

Since its formation, Chongryun, keeping its Juche-oriented stance, has defended the rights and interests of the Korean communities here and has done its efforts to accelerate the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

The Korean movement in this country was a byproduct of the 35-year colonial rule by Japan of Korea.

Inflow here of large numbers of Koreans started in 1910 when Japan annexed Korea. Japanese colonization began since the outbreak of the Russo-Jap se War in February, 1904. In October, 1905, Japan forced the Korean rulers to sign the so-called "protectorate treaty" and in July, 1907 Japan imposed a seven-point treaty on Korea to completely occupy Korea in which all the political rights were brought under Japanese control. In August, the same year, the Korean army was forcibly dissolved. Thus Korea lost its sovereignty virtually. Korea was finnally annexed by Japan in Aug. 22, 1910.

Under the name of a "land survey", the Japanese colonialists deprived Koreans of their lands and confiscated their lands as their "national lands." This produced large numbers of landless people and they came to migrate to foreign states including Japan, North Chientao, Hawaii, etc. seeking their means of subsistence.

Koreans were extensively introduced into Japan by the monopolists on the pretext of "employment security" or "introduction of occupation." Since the outbreak of WWI in 1914, their number increased sharply to provide needed labor power to the expanding Japanes munition industry.

Along with deprivation of lands, a large amount of rice was plundered by Japan and Korean farmers completely ruined. And uprooted farmers sought employment in Japan.

In 1920s Japan was plagued by the world-wide depression and attempted to invade Asia, provoking the "Manchuria Incident" in 1931

In 1930s and during the first half period of 1940s, Japan mobilized its population for the escalation of war. When Japan started an all-out invasion of China, Japanese authorities took a systematic program of mandatory drafting of Korean labor force. In 1939, the Japanese Government issued the "labor mobilization law," under which hundreds of thousands Koreans were forcibly taken to this country.

Those who were brought to Japan suffered from all sorts of insult and maltreatment as stateless people. They were sent to the most dangerous places such as coal and metal mines, bridge and road construction sites, construction of military facilities and installations etc. Over 60,000 Koreans died in coal mines from 1940-44. During WWII, many Koreans were drafted as cannon fodder. By August, 1945, a total of about 300,000 Koreans were reportedly enlisted in the Japanese army and navy.

When the WWII ended and Japan was defeated in the war, there were over 2 million Koreans residing in Japan. (In 1904, there were only 227 Koreans; most of them were students)

Most of Koreans returned to their homeland immediately after the liberation of their country. Afterwards some restrictions were imposed upon the repatriates by the U.S. occupation authorities. An uneasy situation was created in the southern part of Korea under the U.S. occupation. The situation compelled some Koreans to abandon their intention to return to their homeland and they came to stay in this country.

In October, 1945, Choryun (the League of Korean Residing in Japan) was organized. Choryun, under the slogan of "Let's unite around the fatherland," staged its activities in order to contribute to the construction of President Kim Il Sung-led northern half of the country, defend the legitimate rights of Korean nationals here and serve the peace of the world.

Choryun was forcibly dissolved in September, 1949 by the Japanese authorities under the directive of the U.S. occupation authorities, who feared the expantion of Choryun activities, branding it as an "anti-democratic association".

Minjon (the United Democratic Front of Koreans in Japan) was organized in January, 1951. However, Minjon failed to follow the Juche-oriented stance and was directed in a wrong way by flunkeyists and national nihilists. The movement of Koreans was misled to serve another country. On the other hand, suppression and persecution were intensified by the Japanese authorities.

8-Point Program

1. To rally all the resident Korean compatriots in Japan behind the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and build closer ties and solidarity with the compatriots in the northern and southern halves of the fatherland;

2. To devotedly work for the withdrawal from south Korea of all the foreign aggressors led by U.S. imperialism that infringe on the sovereignty and territory of the fatherland and intervene in its domestic affairs, for the isolation of their minions, the puppet clique, and for the peaceful reunification and independence of the country;

3. To defend all the democratic, national rights and freedoms of the resident Korean compatriots such as rights of residence, occupation and property and freedoms of the press, publication, assembly, association and belief;

4. To conduct democratic, national education for the Korean children in Japan in the mother tongue, break down colonial slavish ideas and feudalistic customs, eliminate illiteracy and strive to develop national culture;

5. To safeguard the honor as DPRK citizens, oppose the detention and deportation of the resident Korean compatriots in Japan and to rescue the victims;

6. To strive for economic and cultural exchange, communications and free travel between the fatherland and Japan, for the normalization of state relations between the two countries and for the friendly relations between the two peoples;

7. To oppose an aggressive military alliance and war, demand ban on the manufacture and use of atomic arms, hydrogen bombs, bacteriological weapons and all the other mass lethal weapons and their complete dismantlement and to preserve world peace;

8. To further bonds with the peoples of fraternal countries and peace-loving peoples the world over on the principles of reciprocity and equality.

Thus, Minjon was disbanded in 1955 and the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) came to appear on May 25, 1955, adopting the Juche-motivated stance put forth by President Kim Il Sung.

When the movement of Korean nationals faced difficulties, the DPRK President made a clear-cut answer for their solution.

He taught that: Koreans in Japan should engage in patriotic activities for the fatherland while living in an alien country; should never interfere in the internal affairs of Japan; should engage in defending their democratic national rights and promotion of the national reintegration.

Since its formation, Chongryun, as the true organization of Koreans in this country, has developed into a prestigeous overseas body of the DPRK in the capitalist society.

Today most of the Korean nationals residing in this country are traders and industrialists of smaller enterprises. Most of them came from the southern part of Korea. The Japanese government has taken a one-sided policy toward the south Korean authorities, while refusing to protect Koreans as full-fledged foreigners, not as a minority.

The south Korean authorities supported this Japanese policy and urged the Koreans here to become Japanese citizens.

In this condition, Chongryun has attracted Korean nationals here and has achieved fruitful success in its activities.

It is most relevant to mention President Kim Il Sung's wise guidance and his warm care.

As clarified in the policy put forth by him, the President made clear that the movement of Koreans in this country should never interfere in the internal affairs of Japan, drawing the bitter lesson from the past experience. He also stressed that though the Koreans here live in the foreign country, they should serve the socialist construction and development of the fatherland, by keeping their national identity. He rejected the assimilation to Japan as a minority and stressed the necessity of restoration of the national identity.

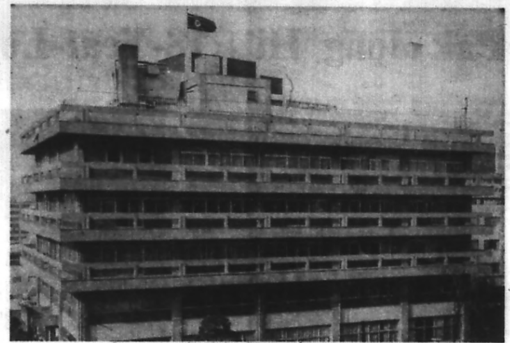
As Koreans in Japan were forcibly brought to this country in the colonial days and suffered from national insult and maltreatment, the idea of the President captured the Koreans here.

In addition, since the liberation of the country, the DPRK paid much concern about the overseas compatriots. The DPRK government recognized the protection of Koreans in this country as one of its major policies.

It is only President Kim Il Sung who has clarified the road the overseas compatriots should follow. Using every occasion, he put forth the direction of the movement and has taken all the necessary steps to defend the Korean citizens and Chongryun from the machinations of the hostile foreign forces and south Korean authorities.

Since 1957 when the country faced the difficult conditions of post-war rehabilitation construction, the educational aid fund and stipends has been sent to the Korean children and youth in Japan. He gave various kinds of solicitude to the Koreans here, such as giving the honour of being elected Deputies of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly or decorating many state citations.

Therefore, the Korean nationals in this country, follow and support Chongryun.



△ The Korean Hall in downtown Tokyo houses the central headquarters of Chongryun, the voice of the 700,000 nationals of the DPRK.

▷ Photo shows pupils of Korean schools operated by Chongryun. Such schools number 153, covering the whole of the capitalist Japanese archipelago.

Chongryun: Past and Present

Chongryun with its roots in an alien country is known as the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan; it is the voice of the people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, living in Japan.

The 700,000 Koreans in Japan warmly celebrate the 25th anniversary day of Chongryun, led by Juche.

President Kim Il Sung is the respected and beloved leader of all Korean nationals and Chongryun leading them onto glorious victory.

Under his superb leadership Chongryun has made history as the pioneer of overseas compatriots movements all over the world.

The Korean Hall, located in the heart of Tokyo, the capital of Japan, houses the headquarters of Chongryun.

Chongryun has a systematic organization from the central headquarters to local centers, under which chapters and subchapters operate.

There are 49 local headquarters, covering the whole of Japan, from the northernmost island of Hokkaido to the southernmost island of Okinawa. These embrace a total of 310 chapters and 1,800 subchapters.

Affiliated with Chongryun there are 19 corporations and 14 horizontal member organizations, comprising youth, women, businessmen, scientists, teachers, writers and artists.

Against heavy odds in an alien land, Chongryun continues its work as an effective organizer and jealous guardian of the 700,000 Korean nationals, whose patriotic zeal runs high.

Chongryun issues newspapers and magazines, 39 periodicals all told, including the Korean-language daily, *Choson Sinbo*, and biweekly and weeklies in English, French and Spanish.

Foreign-language weeklies reach more than 140 countries.

Chongryun runs 37 credit associations, with 150 branch offices.

Chongryun also operates the Korea-Japan Export-Import Firm, the Tonghae Firm and others.

A total of 153 regular Korean schools at various levels are at work in Japan, where Korean children receive a good education, as well as one university. Kindergartens as well are attached to such schools.

Such a Chongryun-like organization could not be found anywhere else. Many countries have their people overseas, but nowhere is there anything like Chongryun.

BACKGROUND OF BIRTH

The Korean movement in Japan was in a shambles before Chongryun was formed. In the absence of their own effective organization, the Korean residents were suffering all kinds of persecution and oppression.

Their long-felt desire was to have an effective and independent organization, with right guiding principles.

May 25, 1955 is an historic date, because on that day, Chongryun, the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan, was formed, based on the immortal principle of Juche, the idea promulgated by President Kim Il Sung, in his concern about the conditions of the Korean communities.

Its formation goes down in history as an epochal event, which led to a fundamental change in the movement and life of the resident Korean nationals.

Since then, the Korean nationals in Japan have continued to devote themselves to patriotic undertakings, rallied close around President Kim Il Sung, and under the upheld banner of Juche.

President Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people, guides Chongryun and the Korean communities along the right path, and helps them to perform their brilliant exploits.

He has welcomed to the homeland the workers of Chongryun, Korean youth, women, businessmen, artists and others and showed his parental care for them.

The President often goes out of his way to receive Chongryun activists and Korean nationals, to guide them on what they should do, telling them what a pleasure it is for him to meet them.

As President, he took steps to elect representatives of Korean residents to the Supreme People's Assembly, people who had suffered as people without home. This is visible evidence that they are also masters of their own homeland.

President Kim Il Sung proposed that money should be sent in support of Korean schools in Japan, even at the sacrifice of a few planned industrial plants, a proposal that came when the DPRK was deeply preoccupied with postwar rehabilitation.

Educational aid funds and salaries have been remitted to Japan on 75 occasions since 1957 to a total amount of 28,378,827,033 yen. These funds have proved to be a major driving force for the development and expansion of the Korean educational program, and a source of inspiration to all Korean nationals.

The President has sent to Korean students and pupils Mt Paekdu stones, stuffed animals, plant specimens and traditional musical instruments of their homeland.

Chongryun activists and Korean residents have been awarded State decorations and other orders, including the "Order of Kim Il Sung," the highest order of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Many delegations have been sent to Japan to give the Korean communities here a stronger and deeper sense of Korean cultural identity.

Many top-flight artists and sportsmen of the DPRK have come here, giving Korean nationals the feeling of keen pride at being DPRK citizens.

ACHIEVEMENTS

There are central and local political schools, economic schools and credit-association schools, where activists and compatriots receive excellent training and education in Juche, and become authentic patriots.

Wherever they live and work, Chongryun activists and Korean nationals constantly study the glorious revolutionary career and teachings of the great leader, in a bid to acquire Juche as their firm faith.

Chongryun activists are endowed with noble mentality as they follow the President.

All, from top to bottom, find themselves always among compatriots in compliance with the revolutionary mass line.

They, as the people's obedient servants, willingly and readily help their fellow countrymen to resolve their problems, and inspire them to greater efforts in patriotic undertakings.

All Korean compatriots trust and rely on Chongryun workers, and vice versa. The 700,000 Koreans in Japan live under one banner and with one thought, with Chongryun taking the leading role.

Chongryun has the ultra-modern-equipped Choson Sinbo Co., the Korea News Service, the Hagu Bookshop, the Sidae Company, the Korean Pictorial Company and others.

Panel discussions and teach-ins are regularly organized to give the compatriots better understanding of the developments in and around Korea, as they relate to the patriotic activities of Chongryun.

Chongryun's film studio produces numerous motion pictures for showing at places wherever Koreans live in cities or in the countryside.

Japan-wide networks of adult schools, youth schools and culture classes are at work, teaching Koreans their mother tongue, and the history and cultural heritage of the homeland.

A teacher makes door-to-door visits, to teach Korean lessons.

For the past 25 years, these adult schools have produced more than 100,000 graduates.

Those Koreans, once unable to write their own names in Korean, now speak, read and write Korean.

Chongryun runs successfully Korean schools throughout the whole Japanese archipelago.

Korean schools are situated in the best places in local districts. Their buildings are fine and modern, where children are being trained as future nation-builders of Korea.

Education is given in Korean. This calls for special consideration, as these schools are in Japan, not in Korea.

They are also trained in the most advanced science and technology.

Graduates from Chongryun-operated schools are in charge of the patriotic activities as proud masters of their own destiny.

A community movement is underway to assist in the development of the democratic national educational program taking the form of a love-our-school campaign.

Juche-type arts are flowering in Japan, where corrupt and reactionary culture prevails.

The Kumgang-san Opera Troupe is the pride of Chongryun, having so far given over 4,000 performances, touring the islands. It has won a high reputation in Japan and abroad for its Juche-type art performances.

In addition, nine regional troupes are active. They travel wherever Koreans live, to entertain them.

Over 1,000 sports teams are also active, of whom the Korean Soccer Team is very famous. It has frequently travelled abroad for international matches.

The total of more than 530 art troupes and over 1,000 sports teams comprise a total of more than 25,000 compatriots, young and old, men and women.

Chongryun has staged a series of large-scale music and dance ensembles, which have enraptured the audiences.

Mobilizing the united strength of the 700,000 nationals, Chongryun has presented a series of gigantic mass games, which even an independent state would find it difficult to stage.

CONTRIBUTION TO SOCIALIST FATHERLAND

The DPRK is the socialist homeland which always keeps alive the hopes of resident Koreans in Japan.

Under whatever circumstances, Chongryun successfully counters the subversive activities of enemies here and elsewhere, reliably defending the socialist homeland and leading the Korean nationals to contribute to its prosperity.

Resident Koreans do whatever they can to help their socialist homeland, their precious possessions.

Youth have donated machines to their homeland. Patriotic businessmen built plants as gifts. They have presented big cargo ships as their sincere gifts to the homeland.

They are honored in being called "patriotic and progressive businessmen."

Chongryun has creditably defended the democratic national rights of the Korean nationals.

After the conclusion of the criminal "south Korea-Japan treaty," Japanese reactionaries and south Korean authorities have persisted in relentless persecution and attempted repression of Chongryun and Korean residents.

Chongryun, by powerfully organizing all Korean nationals, four times killed the "Immigration Control Bill" as well as the "Foreigners School Bill."

Timely and effective steps have been taken by Chongryun to defend Korean credit associations from unjustifiable attempts at suppression.

To return to their socialist homeland was a long-cherished desire of these compatriots.

Under Presidential guidance, Chongryun undertook a staunch campaign to set a shuttle service in operation for repatriation to the DPRK.

In December, 1959, the long-awaited repatriation operation began. Returnees aboard the repatriation ship say goodbye to the many years of hardship in a foreign land.

At the Presidential suggestion, a home-built ship was commissioned into service as a repatriation boat.

This repatriation service has continued for some 20 years, taking about 100,000 Koreans to their homeland.

A strenuous campaign was waged by Chongryun to win back the legitimate right to travel freely to the DPRK and so far, some 6,500 compatriots have visited there to gain a first-hand knowledge of what the socialist homeland is like.

The fatherly leader ordered a DPRK built steamship put into operation to carry fellow countrymen between the DPRK and Japan. This new ship is *Samjiyon*.

Such visits to the homeland are a great relief after dozens of years of bitter experience here.

Long confined within the borders of the island state by the local reactionaries, Korean nationals are now permitted to go overseas. Many have toured often foreign countries, thanks to the efforts of Chongryun. A tourist trip abroad is still now banned, not to mention what the Japanese authorities term "a trip for a political purpose."

Chongryun recognizes the legal grounds of the DPRK Nationality Law as proclaimed by President Kim Il Sung, and effectively guards the DPRK citizenship of Korean nationals.

In the past many were forced to accept south Korean nationality. Now, however, they are rid of this and have recovered DPRK citizenship.

The safeguarding of the human rights of Korean victims of U.S. atomic bombings is an exclusive job of Chongryun, jealous guardian of the rights and interests of Korean nationals.

A Japan-wide network of independent credit associations as operated by Chongryun cater to the needs of Korean customers. Their accumulated deposits total 560 billion yen.

These credit associations offer necessary assistance to Korean businessmen handicapped financially under the capitalist conditions here.

Door-to-door visits are made by credit-association employees to sort out difficulties facing their compatriots.

The Association of Traders and Industrialists represents Korean businessmen, defending their rights in commercial activities, and counsels them on questions of taxes, management and the like.

Chongryun is responsible for the creation of a number of cooperatives of Korean businessmen, fostering the spirit of mutual help among them.

An example of the successful campaign of Chongryun in this direction can be found in the recent decision of the Japanese Government to allow resident Koreans to rent or buy government-built housing units and get loans from the People's Financing Corporation.

REUNIFICATION

Tireless efforts have been made by Chongryun during the past 25 years to bring about the reunification of the divided homeland.

The reunification policy of President Kim Il Sung has been the guide in these efforts. An intensive drive has been organized to smash the "two-Korea" policy of the Korean and foreign advocates of Korean division.

An extensive movement was launched to support the implementation of the July 4, 1972 north-south joint statement, issued on the basis of the three principles defined by President Kim Il Sung: independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity.

Chongryun has striven to promote national unity within the Korean communities, and to restore democratic order in south Korea and bring about reunification. Various kinds of publicity campaigns have been organized: distribution of handbills, mass rallies, bicycle relays, collection of 5 million signatures, and demonstrations.

What sustains the compatriots and Chongryun is their determination to have U.S. forces withdrawn from south Korea and the country reunified without fail.

Chongryun has close relationships of friendship with peoples of many countries.

As a result of the extensive external activities of Chongryun, the Japanese public now favor the reunification struggle of the Korean people, and are opposed to the criminal "two-Korea" policy.

The world public firmly stand behind the Korean people.

Concerned world figures organized an International Women's Conference and the 2nd World Conference, both held in Tokyo, in support of the reunification of Korea.

The world public demand for the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from south Korea is growing stronger with every passing day.

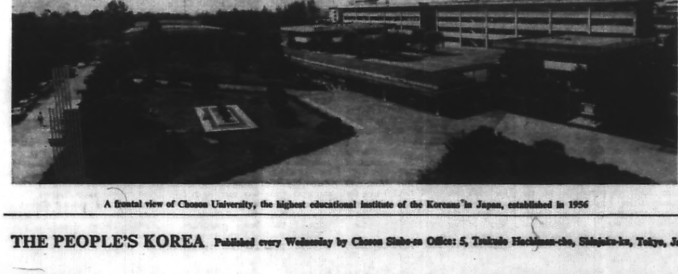
People of many countries visit the offices of Chongryun.

They have said: "Chongryun does the job of a state." and "Chongryun is a paragon of overseas compatriot movements."

Juche is widely publicized by Chongryun as immortal.

Progressive people of the world call Juche "a contemporary compass" and books authored by the President and his biography, have been published abroad.

Large numbers of Japanese people and progressive personalities of the world zealously study the Juche idea. Their dedication has resulted in the formation in Tokyo of an International Institute of Juche Studies.



A frontal view of Choson University, the highest educational institute of the Koreans in Japan, established in 1956

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